

## EARMARK DECLARATION

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 21, 2008*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Madam Speaker, consistent with the Republican Leadership's policy on earmarks, I am placing this statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Requesting Member: Rep. ELTON GALLEGLY.  
Bill: H.R. 5658, The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2009.

Account: Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, NAVY.

Requesting Entity: MBDA, Incorporated.  
Address: 5701 Lindero Canyon Road, Westlake Village, CA 91362.

Description of project: It is my understanding that this funding will be used for Phase II of a program to assist the U.S. Navy to develop innovative missile solutions for an Affordable Weapon System (AWS) capable of operating from ships. The Navy is looking for an AWS that can kill a variety of targets including mobile targets, time critical targets, and targets of opportunity such as terrorist leadership meeting facilities, mobile missile launchers, and weapons caches. In concept, AWS will defeat targets at stand-off ranges, rapidly completing the engagement phase by having the capability to loiter in a target area.

The \$5.8 million increase in this account for Phase II will be divided into two tasks. The funding approximately will be spent as follows: The first task will be used to determine the best materials for use in the AWS. This includes trade studies (\$600,000), hardware bench tests (\$900,000), and deployment tests (\$1,300,000). The second task will perform a feasibility study on the technical baseline being delivered within the stated time frame (\$1,300,000). An additional \$1,300,000 will be used for program management and oversight by Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR).

The intent of this program is to develop a low-cost, disposable weapon capable of being launched from U.S. Naval vessels. But it provides an additional benefit for my Congressional district and the state of California. Since 1986, the employment of high-technology aerospace professionals in California has declined dramatically because of the reduction in California-based aerospace programs and companies. This decline in the employment had a ripple-effect throughout the State and has lowered associated markets in employment, goods and services. A production contract award will bring 200 professional aerospace employees to the company and add significantly to the California base of aerospace professionals and aerospace production. MBDA has already increased its skilled work force by 10 percent due to the Phase I contract. Support for this program will work toward reversing this trend in California.

## AIRLINE FLIGHT CREW TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 19, 2008*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2744, the Airline

Flight Crew Technical Corrections Act. I want to thank my friend and colleague from New York, Representative TIM BISHOP, for his strong leadership on this issue.

This bill corrects an oversight in the current version of the Family and Medical Leave Act, which did not take into account the unique circumstances of employment as a flight attendant or pilot. To qualify for leave under FMLA now, all employees must work a minimum of 1,250 hours per year, or 60 percent of what is considered a full-time work schedule in most industries.

For flight attendants and pilots, however, there is a different standard for full-time employment. Their hours are calculated purely on the basis of "in-flight" time, which does not include any time in between flights, time spent preparing for a flight, or periods when they are on "reserve" status in the event that someone cannot fly their scheduled flight. An average full-time flight attendant works 960 hours per year. Additionally, pilots are prohibited by the FAA from working more than 1,000 hours per year, which automatically disqualifies them from leave under FMLA.

The Airline Flight Crew Technical Corrections Act will amend FMLA to reduce the hours-of-service requirement for flight crews, so that they will be eligible if they work 60 percent of a full-time schedule in their industry.

Airline flight crews have difficult jobs, and the number of "in-flight" hours that they work does not accurately measure all that they do. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2744, to give flight attendants a benefit that so many other American workers already have.

## INTERNATIONAL FOOD CRISIS AND HAITI

SPEECH OF

**HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 20, 2008*

Mr. McNULTY. Madam Speaker, millions are being swept away in a "silent tsunami." Drought and ever-climbing prices coupled with the mounting demand of nations unable to sustain themselves have wrought devastating food shortages from the Philippines, to Egypt, to our neighbor Haiti. Starving families turn to cakes baked of sugar, oil, and mud. Parents avoid eye contact with the children they cannot feed. Rioters, unable to afford even a loaf of bread, fill the streets. And this Congress is not deaf to their cries.

Not the product of a disaster or war, this crisis of unprecedented price increases will linger and spread without action. So far, an additional 100 million people are estimated to have been pushed into poverty. Hardest hit by its inability to provide enough food for its growing population, Haiti, in our own backyard, Madam Speaker, where over half the population lives on less than \$1 a day, is left to the mercy of the global community; and right now, USAID is delivering over 6,820 tons of food aid.

But more needs to be done. The dread, uncertainty, cruelty, and suffering of hunger have become a reality for too many for too long and I am proud of the work being done in this Congress to stem that tide. In just the past 2 weeks, we have added to and enhanced the tools in America's toolbox for fighting starvation.

The Farm Bill we just sent to the President's desk reauthorizes many of our most important programs for fighting hunger, addressing both the immediate demands of the crisis and recognizing the work needed for the long-term goal of prevention. In the face of this epidemic, it is all the more vital that President Bush sign these essential programs into law.

This bill extends until 2012 the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust, allowing us to continue to respond to the unanticipated and unexpected crises that may emerge. I was happy to hear last month that President Bush ordered the release of \$200 million in emergency food aid from the Trust, but without replenishment, the benefit of this stockpile of cash and commodities will be unavailable to us in the future.

Hoping to create a bulwark against this spread of hunger and rising prices at home, many governments have been pushed by the fear of impending food shortages to the false hope of halting or restricting food exports. This beggar thy neighbor strategy will only make the situation worse and shows our need to promote long-term food production and security.

To this end, the just-passed Farm Bill has reauthorized \$2.5 billion for our vital Title 11 spending, with an additional \$850 million for this year in last week's supplemental. Our most powerful instrument, these dollars are administered by USAID every year to address global food needs. Yet in 2007, only 20 percent of this went to non-emergency development projects. The emergencies in countries like Haiti deserve an immediate response, but without longer-term diversified food production, conservation, and infrastructure projects, this crisis will only deepen, which is why this Congress mandated that no less than \$375 million a year be spent on these production, development, and security goals. The Farm Bill has implemented newer approaches, as well, including an authorization for a \$60 million pilot program for local and regional food purchases, avoiding deadly time lags in delivery and eliminating high transportation costs.

This crisis will not go away on its own, Madam Speaker, as every day more people are born into this world unable to eat. Let these programs in last week's Farm Bill be the launching-off point for our continued and deepened commitment to battling this crisis.

## INTERNATIONAL FOOD CRISIS AND HAITI

SPEECH OF

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 20, 2008*

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, rising food prices are fueling the global hunger crisis. The World Bank estimates that food prices have gone up by 83 percent globally over the last three years. This reality has hit home in Haiti, the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere and oldest black sovereign state. It is sad to think of Haitians demonstrating and taking to the streets in order to call the world's attention to the fact ordinary people can not afford to buy food. As Haiti struggles to maintain its stability, rising food prices threaten the progress that has been made.

The recent removal of Prime Minister Jacques Edouard Alexis is evident that Haiti's